

The influence of the several very large solar proton events in years 2000–2003 on the neutral middle atmosphere

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Abstract

Solar proton events (SPEs) are known to have caused changes in constituents in the Earth's polar neutral middle atmosphere. The past four years, 2000–2003, have been replete with SPEs. Huge fluxes of high energy protons entered the Earth's atmosphere in periods lasting 2–3 days in July and November 2000, September and November 2001 and October 2003. The highly energetic protons produce ionizations, excitations, dissociations and dissociative ionizations of the background constituents, which lead to the production of HO_x (H, OH, HO₂) and NO_y (N, NO, NO₂, NO₃, N₂O₅, HNO₃, HO₂NO₂, ClONO₂, BrONO₂). The HO_x increases lead to short-lived ozone decreases in the polar mesosphere and upper stratosphere due to the short lifetimes of the HO_x constituents. Large mesospheric ozone depletions (>70%) due to the HO_x enhancements were observed and modeled as a result of the very large July 2000 SPE. The NO_y increases lead to long-lived stratospheric ozone changes because of the long lifetime of the NO_y family in this region. Polar total ozone depletions >1% were simulated in both hemispheres for extended periods of time (several months) as a result of the NO_y enhancements due to the very large SPEs.

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1. Introduction

Explosions on the Sun sometimes result in large fluxes of high-energy solar protons at the Earth, especially near Solar Maximum. This period of time, wherein the solar proton flux is generally elevated for a few days, is known as a solar proton event (SPE). Solar cycle

23 experienced a large number of extremely energetic SPEs in years 2000–2003. Huge fluxes of high-energy protons occurred in July and November 2000, September and November 2001 and October 2003.

Solar protons are guided by the Earth's magnetic field and impact both the northern and southern polar cap regions (>60° geomagnetic latitude), e.g., see Jackman and McPeters (2004). These protons can impact the neutral middle atmosphere (stratosphere and mesosphere) and produce ionizations, dissociative ionizations and excitations. Both HO_x (H, OH, HO₂) and NO_y (N, NO, NO₂,

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NO_3 , N_2O_5 , HNO_3 , HO_2NO_2 , ClONO_2 , BrONO_2) constituents are produced either directly or through a photochemical sequence (e.g., Swider and Keneshea, 1973; Crutzen et al., 1975; Jackman et al., 1980; Solomon et al., 1981; McPeters, 1986; Zadorozhny et al., 1992). Ozone is also impacted by the solar protons through direct photochemical destruction forced by the HO_x and NO_y enhancements (e.g., Weeks et al., 1972; Heath et al., 1977; Solomon et al., 1983; Jackman et al., 1990).

The SPEs that occurred in years 2000–2003 were noteworthy and details of their atmospheric response, including both satellite measurements and model predictions are included in this discussion. The paper is divided into six primary sections, including the introduction. We discuss the very important solar proton measurements and their production of odd hydrogen (HO_x) and odd nitrogen (NO_y) in Section 2. A comparison of the SPEs in solar cycle 23 with some of the largest in past solar cycles is also undertaken in Section 2. The Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) two-dimensional (2D) model used to simulate the impact of the SPEs on the atmosphere is discussed in Section 3. The short-term impact of these SPEs on ozone during and for several days after particular events is given in Section 4. Longer term influences of the SPEs on the middle atmosphere are discussed in Section 5. Finally, the conclusions are given in Section 6.

2. Proton fluxes; odd hydrogen (HO_x) and odd nitrogen (NO_y) production

Solar proton fluxes are measured by a few satellites in interplanetary space or in orbit around the Earth. The most accessible and useful proton flux data are available from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Space Environment Center (SEC) for the NOAA Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites (GOES) [see <http://sec.noaa.gov/Data/goes.html>]. GOES proton fluxes are provided in several energy intervals (>1 , >5 , >10 , >30 , >50 and >100 MeV) at this site, updated every five minutes. GOES-8 data are considered most reliable for proton fluxes depositing energy into polar latitudes (private communication, Terry Onsager, NOAA SEC). GOES-8 data are, therefore, used for the periods January 1, 2000 to April 8, 2003; and May 10, 2003 to June 18, 2003. GOES-11 became the primary satellite for protons on June 19, 2003 and was used as the proton flux source through December 31, 2003. GOES-10 data was used to fill in the gap of missing proton flux data from April 9 through May 9, 2003.

The solar proton fluxes were used to compute daily average ion pair production profiles using the energy deposition methodology discussed in Vitt and Jackman (1996). Odd hydrogen (HO_x) is formed through complicated ion chemistry (Solomon et al., 1981). Each ion

pair is assumed to produce two HO_x constituents up to an altitude of approximately 70 km. Above 70 km, the HO_x production is assumed to be that provided by Solomon et al. (1981, Figure 2). The HO_x constituents have lifetimes of only hours in the middle atmosphere, therefore, any further effects on other constituents from the HO_x group are apparent only during and shortly after an SPE.

Atomic nitrogen is produced by the primary protons and associated secondary electrons causing dissociations, predissociations, or dissociative ionizations in collisions with N_2 . Following Porter et al. (1976) and Jackman et al. (1980), we assume that 1.25 N atoms are produced per ion pair. The N atoms rapidly produce NO and other odd nitrogen (NO_y) constituents. Odd nitrogen has a relatively short lifetime (\sim days) in the sunlit middle and upper mesosphere, however, lower mesospheric and stratospheric NO_y can last for weeks past an SPE. A mostly dark middle atmosphere in the late fall and winter conserves a large portion of the SPE-produced NO_y , which can then be transported to lower altitudes via the general downward flowing winds during this time of year. The lifetime of this enhanced NO_y can range from months to years, if transported to the middle and lower stratosphere.

We have quantified middle atmospheric NO_y production before (Jackman et al., 1980, 1990; Vitt and Jackman, 1996) for years 1955 through 1993. We add NO_y computations in this study to these earlier calculations for years 1994 through 2003 and present the annual production from SPEs for the 49-year period 1955 through 2003 in Fig. 1. The source of proton flux data for years 2000 through 2003 was explained above. For the years 1994 through 1999 we use two satellites: (1) GOES-7 for the period January 1, 1994 through February 28, 1995; and (2) GOES-8 for the period March 1, 1995 through the end of 1999. The annual-averaged sunspot

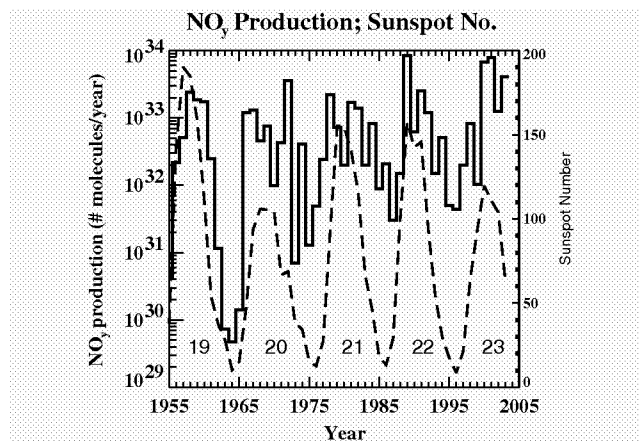


Fig. 1. Total number of NO_y molecules produced per year in the polar stratosphere and mesosphere by SPEs (solid histogram – left ordinate) and annually-averaged sunspot number (dashed line – right ordinate) for years 1955 through 2003.

number is also shown in Fig. 1 to illustrate the rough correlation between solar maximum periods and frequency of SPEs.

Solar cycle 23 was quite active with several very large SPEs (also, see Krivolutsky et al., 2003), especially in years 2000 (July and November), 2001 (September and two in November) and 2003 (October). Substantial amounts of NO_y were produced in 2000, 2001 and 2003 with 1989 being the only year showing a larger production. The annual global NO_y production from solar protons is computed to be 6.7 , 7.9 , 1.2 and 4.1×10^{33} molecules for years 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively. These annual production rates from SPEs can be compared with the largest global NO_y source {nitrous oxide oxidation, $\text{N}_2\text{O} + \text{O}(^1\text{D})$ } of about

Table 1

Largest ten solar proton events in past 40 years

Date of SPEs	Rank in size	NO_y production in the middle atmosphere (# of molecules)
October 19–27, 1989	1	6.7×10^{33}
August 2–10, 1972	2	3.6×10^{33}
July 14–16, 2000	3	3.5×10^{33a}
October 28–31, 2003	4	3.4×10^{33}
November 5–7, 2001	5	3.2×10^{33}
November 9–11, 2000	6	2.3×10^{33}
September 24–30, 2001	7	2.0×10^{33}
August 13–26, 1989	8	1.8×10^{33}
November 23–25, 2001	9	1.7×10^{33}
September 2–7, 1966	10	1.2×10^{33}

^a The number reported here for the July 2000 SPE is slightly larger than that reported in Jackman et al. (2001). GOES-8 proton fluxes were used in this work, whereas GOES-10 proton fluxes were used in Jackman et al. (2001).

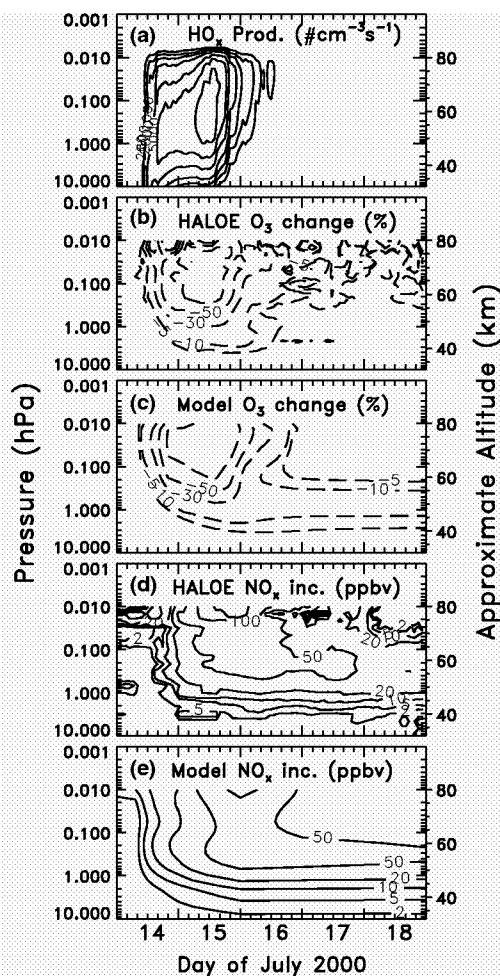


Fig. 2. Polar Northern Hemisphere (near 65°N) pressure versus time cross sections during the perturbed period (July 14–18, 2000) for (a) HO_x production for contour levels 200, 500, 1000, 2000, 5000, 10,000 and 20,000 $\text{cm}^{-3} \text{s}^{-1}$; (b) HALOE O_3 and (c) model O_3 decreases, both for contour levels -5% , -10% , -30% , -50% and -70% ; (d) HALOE NO_x and (e) model NO_x increases, both for contour levels 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 ppbv. The HALOE ozone and NO_x changes were computed by comparing to the background average of the July 12–13 observations. The model changes were computed by comparing the “perturbed” to the “base” simulation.

3.3×10^{34} molecules/year (Vitt and Jackman, 1996). Clearly, the SPE source of NO_y was significant for the middle atmosphere during solar cycle 23. Since the SPEs typically last only a few days, these impulses of NO_y from SPEs can impact the polar odd nitrogen amounts substantially over brief periods (also, see Figs. 2 and 3).

The ten largest SPEs in the past 40 years are given in Table 1 with six of them occurring in the past solar maximum period.

3. Goddard Space Flight Center two-dimensional model

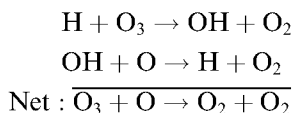
The latest version of the GSFC 2D atmospheric model was used to predict atmospheric changes caused by the solar protons. The model has been in use since the late 1980s and has undergone extensive improvements over the years (Douglass et al., 1989; Jackman et al., 1990). Fleming et al. (2002) describes the methodology to compute the transport for the GSFC 2D model. This technique uses the global winds and temperatures from the United Kingdom Meteorological Office (UKMO) data assimilation system for the years 1992–2000. The photochemical reaction rates have been recently updated to Sander et al. (2003). The GSFC 2D chemistry solver has been improved and now uses the Atmospheric Environmental Research (AER) 2D model scheme (Weissenstein et al., 1991, 2004; Rinsland et al., 2003). The new chemistry solver computes a diurnal cycle every day and provides for a more accurate simulation of atmospheric constituents.

4. Short-term atmospheric influences from solar proton events

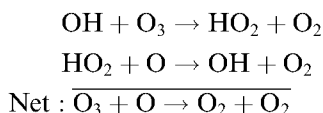
We used the GSFC 2D model to compute two primary simulations, “base” and “perturbed,” for the

years 1998 through 2005. The transport for years 1998–2000 is driven by the UKMO products for those particular years, whereas the transport for the individual years 2001–2005 is a repeat of that derived for 2000. The “base” simulation includes no SPEs, whereas the “perturbed” simulation includes all SPEs from January 1, 2000 through December 31, 2003. The perturbation to the atmosphere was caused by the SPE-produced HO_x and NO_y enhancement.

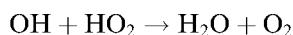
We show the HO_x production (in $\# \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$), ozone depletion (in percent) and NO_x ($\text{NO} + \text{NO}_2$) enhancement (in ppbv) in Fig. 2 as a result of the extremely large solar proton event that started on July 14 (Bastille Day) in 2000. The model computations are compared with Upper Atmosphere Research Satellite (UARS) HALOE ozone and NO_x measurements. The HALOE observed constituent changes during July 14–18 were calculated by comparing to the background atmospheric amounts before the SPE, defined as the average of the July 12–13 measurements. The produced HO_x constituents drive practically all the ozone depletion in the mesosphere and the upper stratosphere during the event. There are several HO_x catalytic destruction cycles for ozone. An example of one that is important in the middle and upper mesosphere is



Other HO_x catalytic cycles are important in the lower mesosphere and upper stratosphere including

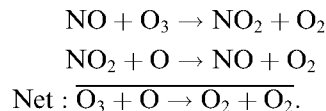


as well as others. HO_x constituents have a relatively short atmospheric lifetime and the constituents react with one another through several reactions, resulting in mutual destruction. One of the largest HO_x loss reactions is

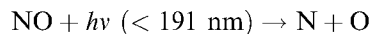


The HO_x constituents produced by the SPEs are destroyed within hours of formation. The ozone loss associated with the proton-produced HO_x proceeds during and for several hours after an event (Figs. 2(a)–(c)).

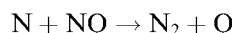
The NO_x enhancement can cause some of the depletion in the upper stratosphere and lower mesosphere during the event, but forces all of the ozone depletion after July 16 (Figs. 2(c)–(e)). Ozone is reduced by the NO_x constituents through the following primary catalytic destruction cycle:



NO_x constituents typically have longer lifetimes than HO_x constituents. The primary loss mechanism for NO_x in the upper stratosphere and lower mesosphere is



followed by



This two-step loss mechanism can be fairly fast in the Summer upper mesosphere, but can be significantly slower during other seasons or at lower altitudes where the ultraviolet flux is reduced. For example, the lifetime of Summer polar NO_x constituents can range from days in the upper mesosphere to weeks in the upper stratosphere.

The ozone changes are similar between HALOE measurements and model computations during the maximum intensity of the July 14–16, 2000 SPE. Both measurements and model calculations show a maximum of about 70% depletion in the middle and upper mesosphere on July 15, which is almost wholly caused by the HO_x constituents. The model computed ozone depletions in the lower mesosphere and upper stratosphere are larger than that measured by HALOE on July 16 (late in the day) and on July 17–18 (see Figs. 2(b) and (c)), which are entirely caused by the NO_x constituents. The ozone reduction by SPE-enhanced HO_x is thus fairly reasonably simulated, whereas the ozone reduction by SPE-enhanced NO_x may have difficulties. It is possible that the HALOE measured ozone change is underestimated due to some long-term transport-driven change that occurred over a few days.

Clearly, the HALOE and modeled NO_x are enhanced in the mesosphere and upper stratosphere on July 17–18 (Figs. 2(d) and (e)) by the extremely large SPE. These NO_x enhancements should lead to a reduced ozone, which is simulated by the model in Fig. 2(c). The computed enhanced NO_x is somewhat larger than measured in the middle and upper mesosphere on July 17–18, but is similar to the observed NO_x in the lower mesosphere and upper stratosphere during these two days.

5. Long-term atmospheric influences from solar proton events

Over the course of a few days, the enhancements of NO and NO_2 from SPEs elevate the amount of other NO_y constituents. As noted above, the NO_y family has a lifetime of months to years if transported to the middle and lower stratosphere. Transport to lower altitudes is especially effective in the middle to late Fall and Winter,

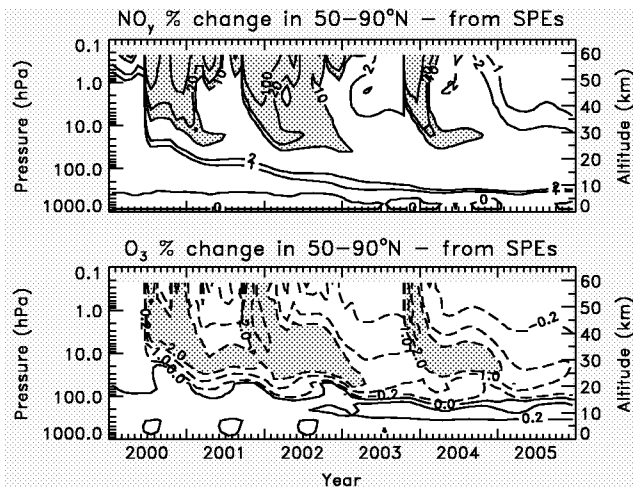


Fig. 3. Model computed percentage changes in NO_y and O_3 for the polar Northern Hemisphere area ($50\text{--}90^\circ\text{N}$) for 2000–2005 resulting from SPEs in 2000–2003. Contour levels for NO_y (top plot) are 0%, +1%, +2%, +10%, +20% and +100%. The gray highlighted areas for NO_y indicate increases greater than 10%. Contour levels for O_3 (bottom plot) are -10%, -2%, -1%, -0.2%, 0%, +0.2%. The gray highlighted areas for O_3 indicate decreases greater than 2%. These changes were computed by comparing the “perturbed” to the “base” simulation.

when the middle atmospheric winds are directed polewards and downwards.

Four very large SPEs occurred in the northern middle to late Fall time period (see November 2000, November 2001 and October 2003 in Table 1). The SPE-related NO_y enhancements were thus produced at an opportune time to be conserved for a very long period of time. We computed the percentage change of NO_y and ozone in the northern polar latitudes ($50\text{--}90^\circ\text{N}$) for years 2000–2005 and present the results in Fig. 3. NO_y enhancements of greater than 100% are noted on several occasions in the upper stratosphere and lower mesosphere, however, the SPE-caused NO_y increases in the middle to late Fall periods lead to much larger and longer-lasting middle and lower stratospheric enhancements. Much of the northern polar middle stratosphere has computed NO_y enhancements of $>10\%$ in 2001, 2002 and 2004 as a result of the middle to late Fall very large SPEs. These periods are highlighted in gray in Fig. 3 (upper plot). The increased NO_y led to a northern polar stratospheric ozone depletion for extended periods. SPE-caused depletions in ozone greater than 2% are highlighted in gray in Fig. 3 (lower plot) to show the scope of this effect.

The impact on total ozone is shown in Fig. 4. Total ozone is reduced by a maximum of about 3% in late 2001 and 2002. Much of this depletion was caused by the huge amount of NO_y produced by the July 2000 SPE in the Winter, which was conserved and transported downwards (Randall et al., 2001), where it stead-

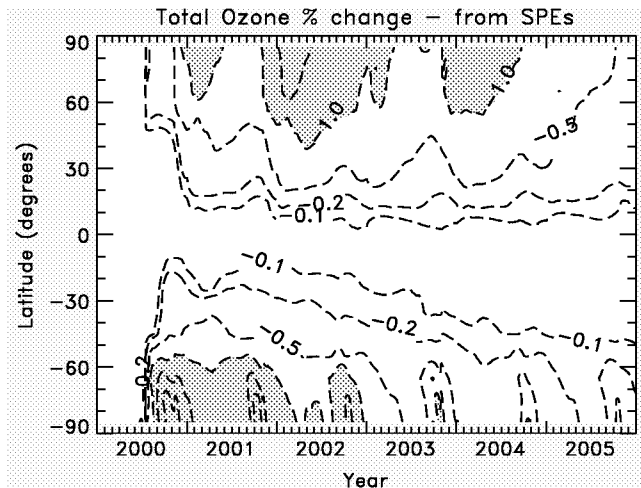


Fig. 4. Model computed percentage total ozone changes from 2000–2005 resulting from SPEs in 2000–2003. Contour intervals are -3%, -2%, -1%, -0.5%, -0.2% and -0.1%. The gray highlighted areas indicate total ozone decreases greater than 1%. These changes were computed by comparing the “perturbed” to the “base” simulation.

ily reduced ozone over a period of a few months. This July 2000 SPE-enhanced stratospheric NO_y was slowly reduced over time, however, other large SPEs also added to the NO_y reservoir in both the southern and northern hemispheres. Both polar hemispheres had extended periods of depleted ozone greater than 1% (highlighted in gray) as a result of SPEs.

Did the SPEs in solar cycle 23 make a difference in the calculated ozone trends? The latest ozone assessment (WMO, 2003) focused on near-global ($60^\circ\text{S}\text{--}60^\circ\text{N}$) total ozone trends and found decreases of approximately 3% from a 1964–1980 average to a 1997–2001 average. Our computed annually-averaged near-global total ozone depletion from SPEs was about 0.1% in 2000 and 0.3% in 2001, relatively modest perturbations that probably did not add significantly to the trend given in WMO (2003).

6. Conclusions

Six very large SPEs occurred in solar cycle 23 and caused very significant perturbations in the polar middle atmospheric regions. These SPE-caused influences were quite substantial (e.g., $>70\%$ ozone destruction), but also very short-lived (\sim days) in the middle and upper mesosphere. The SPE-produced HO_x likely caused the ozone depletions in this atmospheric region. The NO_y enhancements from the SPEs caused some ozone depletion on a short-time scale (days) during the events in the lower mesosphere and upper stratosphere. However, much of the NO_y lasted for a longer time period of months past the very large SPEs. Longer-lived ozone destruction was connected to SPE-enhanced NO_y . Total

ozone depletions greater than 1% were computed for both northern and southern polar hemispheres.

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